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Gorbachev: Victor of Round 1 in Moscow

Analysts Say Soviet Leader Still Faces Battle With Conservative Bureaucrats

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Never postwar history has a Soviet leader moved so fast to consolidate his control of Kremlin power. When the position of president was given Tuesday to someone other than Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Communist Party leader, Soviet citizens and West-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ers alike immediately assumed that this was a sign of Mr. Gorbachev's strength, not weakness.

Since 1977, Soviet leaders have taken both the nation's top titles — general secretary of the Communist Party and president.

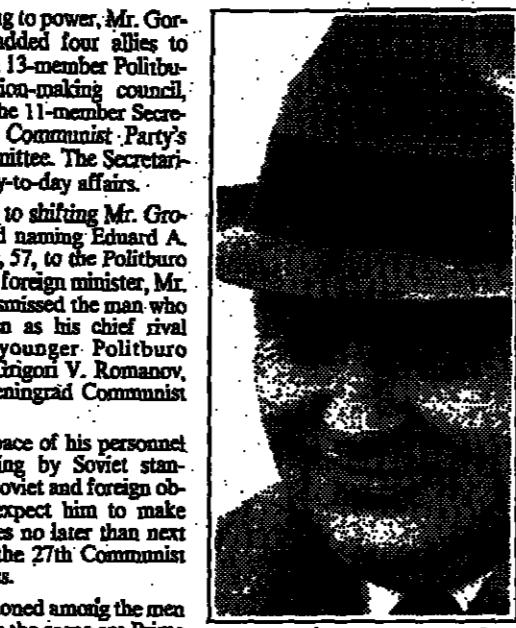
But in nominating Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for the position, Mr. Gorbachev said he would be too busy to handle the largely ceremonial duties of head of state.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, took power on March 12, bringing a long-awaited shift from the older generation of leaders who had clung to power for the last decade.

Reports have accumulated in Moscow that the transition was not an easy one, and that the old guard mixed stubborn resistance at the party meeting that elected him.

This week's events demonstrate that the resistance has been crushed, and that Mr. Gorbachev now has full control of the men at the top of Soviet power.

China Frees Bishop Held For 30 Years



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

backing of the people for the limited reforms he advocates.

"We count on your support," he called, smiling, to an enthusiastic group of people he met last week on a street in Kiev.

"Keep up the good work!" the people shouted back.

Though Mr. Gorbachev has moved quickly to consolidate control, Western diplomats say the hardest part might still lie ahead: a

battle with the entrenched and conservative middle level of the bureaucracy.

In his Kremlin moves and in the television appearances, in which he both cajoles and threatens, he has demonstrated the shrewdness of Mr. Gromyko's description of him in a speech in March supporting his ascent to leadership: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile, but he has iron teeth."

Nowhere was this trait more evident than in his shift of Mr. Gromyko, a move described by a Western diplomat as "an elegant solution" that allowed him to award a supporter while apparently taking control of foreign policy.

Immediately after making the change, Mr. Gorbachev demonstrated his readiness to move ahead with foreign policy, announcing Wednesday his first visits to the West as the Soviet leader, to Paris in October and to Geneva in November for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

These announcements foreshadow a more active foreign policy than the Soviet Union has seen since the mid-1970s, a period of ailing leaders, a Western diplomat suggested.

"When Gorbachev arrives in Paris and Geneva, a new team will be appearing on the world's doorstep," the diplomat said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might hold a series of meetings in each other's capitals. Page 5.

For Immigrant, Thrill of Lifetime Saloonkeeper, 91, Named Marshal of July 4th Parade

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

FORT DICK, California — For Andrew Tomasinii, Thursday was the most exciting day since Feb. 27, 1971, when a ship bringing him from his native Italy sailed past the Statue of Liberty into New York harbor.

The 91-year-old saloonkeeper was chosen to drive a covered wagon leading the annual Del Norte County Fourth of July parade as grand marshal.

It was the culmination of a 74-year love affair with America for Mr. Tomasinii.

He has not missed a parade on the Fourth of July since his arrival in United States as a lad of 17 from the village of Livemont in the Italian Alps. But Thursday was the first time he actually would be in a parade.

Every year a prominent citizen of Del Norte County, a rural county on the Oregon border whose population is 18,000, is selected from various nominees submitted by local residents to lead the Independence Day parade through downtown Crescent City, the county seat.

Among the nominations this year was one from a woman describing an elderly man who had stood near her at last year's parade.

"I was so taken with the old man's obvious love for this country," the woman wrote. "When the American flag went by, he put his hand on his heart, tears came to his eyes and he said: 'I'm proud to be an American.' What a perfect grand marshal that old man would be for our Fourth of July parade."

The man was Andrew Tomasinii, saloonkeeper of Fort Dick, population 400. He was unanimously chosen by the committee to be grand marshal.

The wording seemed to have been carefully chosen to imply that to gain his freedom Bishop King had forsaken the authority of the pope and recognized the legitimacy of the self-governing Chinese church, something he had repeatedly refused to do.

The prelate appointed to succeed Reverend King as bishop of Shanghai a quarter of a century ago said Thursday that one of Bishop King's first acts on release was to kiss his successor's ring and acknowledge his authority, the Chinese press agency said.

The Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association said that Bishop King had won his freedom by "signing a piece of paper" in which he abjured his loyalty to the Vatican.

The bishop's continuing impris-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Somalis Assert Their Refugees Suffer As the Focus Is on Other Famine Crises

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The daily death rate in this country's largest refugee camp is greater than that of the more widely known famine camps of Ethiopia.

A senior United Nations official warns of a "very alarming situation," in which thousands of malnourished refugee children will die unless they are major new commitments of food.

And Somali health officials complain that they are unable to stamp

out cholera because Ethiopia makes no effort to prevent carriers from wandering across the desert to Somali refugee camps.

Nevertheless, officials here say, no one is paying much attention to the plight of the refugees in Somalia.

They assert that the hunger, disease and death brought about by a new flood of Ethiopian refugees into Somalia are being ignored amid an international drive to move food and money into Ethiopia and Sudan.

"We feel there is a very compelling and increasingly severe crisis here," said Gary Troeller, deputy director of the Somali office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "But we have to fight harder and harder to get any attention."

In the last year about 150,000 destitute Ethiopians, most of them nomads and livestock raisers from the Ogaden desert, have walked east into Somalia, according to officials. Some had cholera, and in late March an epidemic broke out at a receiving center in northwestern Somalia.

In one week at the Gammel camp, just outside the city of Hargeysa, 683 people died. Somali health officials say cholera has killed 1,262 people this year, most of them new arrivals from Ethiopia.

The flood of refugees has come during a year in which the UN refugee agency cut back funding for Somalia from \$35 million to \$36 million.

Doctors and nurses at the Gammel camp report that the new arrivals have depleted Somalia's supply of refugee food. Rations at Gammel, which feeds about 60,000 people daily, have been cut by one-fifth, to less than what is recommended to

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U.S. Heightens Security In Khartoum to Protect Its Envoys From Libyans

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken "extraordinary security precautions" to protect U.S. diplomats in Khartoum after the infiltration of several hundred Libyan agents into the Sudanese capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials refused to detail the precautions, but they said there had been great concern about security since Sudan's powerful State Security Organization was dismantled after the April 6 military coup that deposed President Gaafar Nimeiri.

"Part of that concern is the security of our embassy," an official said.

The officials said the new military leadership under Abdul Rahman Swarreddahab had told Washington that it was no longer able to keep track of all the Libyans and their Sudanese allies, leaving U.S. diplomats vulnerable.

In an incident involving American diplomats in March 1973, the ambassador, Cleo A. Noel Jr., and his deputy, G. Curtis Moore, were seized and killed by eight Palestinians.

Since the April 6 coup, "over 100 and maybe as many as a couple of hundred" Libyans have arrived in Khartoum with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Libya, according to an official. They have been busy setting up "revolutionary committees" to promote a Libyan-style *jamaatirah*, or "state of the masses."

These committees have been used in other countries, such as Egypt, to carry out subversive activities.

In Britain, four Libyan students

seized control of their country's embassy in February 1984 and declared themselves a revolutionary committee that had displaced the ambassador. Two months later someone in the embassy building shot and killed a British police woman, leading to a break in British-Libyan relations.

Also returning in large numbers have been Libyan-trained Sudanese, among them a man named Zakaria, regarded by the U.S. officials as especially dangerous. He arrived with 100 followers in late April or early May after several years in exile.

In at least one case, the U.S. officials said, a plane arrived from Libya with 100 people on it, only 80 of whom had passports. The others slipped through the relaxed security at the airport.

The political situation in Khartoum is described by these officials as "highly fluid," with a large number of groups, including Communists, Ba'athists and Libyan-backed elements, jockeying for power. The military leadership has promised to hold elections for a new parliament and civilian government by April 6, 1986.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qaddafi, visited Khartoum briefly May 18. An aide, Abdul Salam Jalloud, was there previously on a week-long visit, after which many of those who were accompanying him stayed on, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

"Thousands of people marched Thursday to the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum to demand the extradition of General Nimeiri from Cairo," Reuters quoted witnesses as saying.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized a point at Thursday news conference in Bonn.

Kohl Vows EC Political Unity Fight, Says Bloc Is More Than Olive Accords

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Thursday that he would continue to fight for closer political integration in the European Community, even at the risk of a major split among members.

He said that West Germany refused to accept the idea of the bloc as merely an economic grouping, and added that members had to sacrifice some of their sovereignty to achieve European union.

Asked if this could risk splitting the European Community, he replied:

"This danger exists, but we are not frightened by it. If we do not make changes the only thing we will have left to discuss in the fu-

ture is the distribution of olive harvests."

Mr. Kohl criticized the British and Greek leaders for their attitudes and comments at the summit meeting in Milan last week, which ended in disarray over calling a special conference to discuss changing the basic treaties so as to enforce political integration.

Britain, Greece and Denmark voted against the special meeting while all the six founding members — Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — were in favor, as was Ireland.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain later accused her partners of wasting time at the

meeting and said Britain opposed changes in community rules.

She said West Germany was as ready to defend its interests as any other nation but pretended otherwise.

Mr. Kohl said Thursday that Mrs. Thatcher should have made her points in Milan.

He criticized the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, for saying after the talks that he would accept no changes affecting his country's sovereignty. Mr. Kohl said the Greek leader was opposed to everything that would advance the bloc politically.

The chancellor said he and President François Mitterrand of France would continue to be the prime movers for progress.

Israel Delays Dismissals, Pay Freeze

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The government, in an effort to win the support of the labor movement for its sweeping austerity plan, has agreed to postpone some of the tougher elements pending discussions on how to cushion the impact on wage earners.

But union and treasury officials remain deadlocked on the plan.

After a three-hour meeting Wednesday with treasury officials, Haim Haberfeld, head of the trade union department of the Histadrut, the labor federation representing 1.6 million workers, said that Tuesday's nationwide protest strike would be followed by stronger action next week if no progress were made.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday night that emergency regulations cutting cost-of-living increments for July, freezing wages from July to September and dismissing 10,000 public workers in two months would be postponed.

Other elements of the austerity program, announced Monday, include a currency devaluation of 19 percent, cuts in government subsidies of basic commodities and higher taxes.

The negotiations at Wednesday's talks reported that they bogged down over how to assess the erosion of real wages and how to project inflation during the three months of the planned wage freeze.

Mr. Haberfeld said after the meeting that he was shocked to learn that the government had used a June 1985 base in its calculations. He said an annual base had always been used before.

"Now I understand how they misled the prime minister with their projections," he said.

Emmanuel Sharon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, said the government might be forced to act unilaterally.

"If we go back to the existing wage agreement and cost-of-living agreement, we'll never stabilize the economy," he said.

The two men did not schedule another meeting. The matter is now expected to be dealt with by the prime minister and Yisrael Knessar, secretary-general of the Histadrut.

The Daily Source for International Investors

International Herald Tribune



SPACE SHUTTLE PROTEST — Students at the University of Chile in Santiago burn an American flag to protest a plan to use Easter Island as an emergency landing site for the U.S. shuttle. Some Chileans argue that the landings could damage the local environment or make the island a target for Soviet missile attacks.

Syria Urges a Boycott of U.S. Airlines

(Continued from Page 1)

and vowed to challenge U.S. moves.

Mr. Berri, who took control of most of the American hostages on the fourth day of the crisis, also said Wednesday that he wanted "compensation for the material losses Lebanon will suffer" as a result of the American action.

Mr. Berri, who is justice minister in the coalition government, said that he would try to persuade the cabinet to take the United States to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He also said Lebanon plans to protest the moves to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, the key political leader of the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, reiterated Thursday that the group did not plan the hijacking.

Sheikh Amin said, however, that the pro-Iranian party would continue to confront the U.S. government. He said the party's extreme anti-Americanism was rooted in Washington's "aggression" against oppressed people and its support for Israel in the Middle East.

[The New York Times reported Thursday that one of the hostages, Robert E. Brown, said a diagram of Lebanese politics drawn by a Shiite gunman provided the clearest indication to him that he and three other Americans held separately from the majority of the hostages were under the control of Hezbollah, not the more moderate Amal militia.

[On the diagram, his captor had printed the word Hezbollah and then circled it four times, explaining to Mr. Brown that this was the group he belonged to. Mr. Brown, a medical salesman, kept the paper and said he planned to turn it over to the FBI to help identify the hijackers.

[He said he noticed several other clues supporting the widespread speculation that the hijackers were from Hezbollah and it was this fact that took Mr. Brown and three other Americans off the plane separately.]

Mr. Berri, who is justice minister as foreign minister was widely forecast because of Mr. Moran's opposition to Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The reported names of the new cabinet were leaked to the Spanish press hours before Mr. González was to call on King Juan Carlos I to present him with the lis.

Mr. Boyer, 46, had become known as a "superminister" after taking over the combined portfolios of finance, commerce and economy.

Under his guidance, Spain reduced inflation from 14.2 percent in 1982 to 9 percent last year and turned a balance of payments deficit into a \$2 billion surplus.

There were few surprises in other changes, according to the sources.

Abel Caballero took over the Transport Ministry from Enrique Barón, who had been criticized for a succession of air disasters during his tenure.

But Syria, which forced Lebanon to abandon its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, has refused to discuss the movement of its forces in connection with the Israeli regulars as a way of restoring order.

Western analysts now say that the predictions may have been wishful thinking by Lebanese politicians or, more likely, warnings to unruly militia groups.

Syrian troops were sent to Leba-

non in 1976 as part of an Arab League force to maintain order at the close of the Lebanese civil war.

The withdrawal of Syrian forces had been sought by both Israel and the United States as the Israeli troops pulled back from southern Lebanon.

But Syria, which forced Lebanon to abandon its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, has refused to discuss the movement of its forces in connection with the Israeli regulars as a way of restoring order.

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New Unrest Reported in Mine, Town By Pretoria

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Three black miners were killed in rioting that started with a wage dispute, and five other blacks died in continuing anti-apartheid unrest, South African police said Thursday.

The scale of unrest appeared to be growing again after several weeks of reduced violence in black townships, according to a police summary of incidents. More than 400 blacks have been killed in 10 months of unrest. Ten persons have died in the past three days.

The mine rioting broke out Wednesday at Western Platinum Ltd., owned by the British Lonrho conglomerate, about 62 miles (100 kilometers) west of Johannesburg, police headquarters in Pretoria said.

Work returned to normal at the mine Thursday morning.

A fourth death resulted from clashes between striking and working miners, and not from police action.

The police spokesman said a black policeman whose home was being attacked in Colesberg, a rural town in northern Cape Province, opened fire on a crowd of blacks Wednesday evening and killed three people. A fourth wounded man died early Thursday, the spokesman said.

■ Government Accused

Alan Cowell of *The New York Times* reported from Johannesburg.

SOUTH AFRICA'S principle nonparliamentary opposition group accused the government "or its agents" Thursday of starting a campaign of political assassinations against its enemies.

Opposition activists in eastern Cape Province said they feared the advent of officially sanctioned disappearances that they likened to practices in some parts of Latin America.

The allegations followed the murder of four black leaders last week. Their bodies were found mutilated and burned near Port Elizabeth after their car was apparently hijacked a week ago Thursday. The dead men came from a black township near the town of Cradock, which has a history of resistance to the policies of apartheid.

The South African government issued a rare denial Thursday, evidently designed to rebut the widely held view in black townships that the authorities were behind the slayings.

The South African government takes the strongest possible exception to the callous insinuations which have been made regarding the recent tragic death of Matthew Gonwe, For Calitz Sparrow Mikhombo and Dikdo Millwall.

The departure of Mr. Boyer was a surprise that upset the local and foreign business communities that had placed confidence in his handling of the economy.

Mr. Boyer was considered the government's key minister despite being criticized from the Socialist Workers' Party and militant trade unions for failing to reduce the 20 percent unemployment, the highest in Western Europe.

Sources close to Mr. Boyer said he chose not to join the new cabinet after he and Mr. González failed to agree on certain economic and political conditions.

Mr. González's appointment as foreign minister was widely forecast because of Mr. Moran's opposition to Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The reported names of the new cabinet were leaked to the Spanish press hours before Mr. González was to call on King Juan Carlos I to present him with the lis.

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Under his guidance, Spain reduced inflation from 14.2 percent in 1982 to 9 percent last year and turned a balance of payments deficit into a \$2 billion surplus.

There were few surprises in other changes, according to the sources.

Abel Caballero took over the Transport Ministry from Enrique Barón, who had been criticized for a succession of air disasters during his tenure.

John Mallo replaced Mr. Solchaga as minister of industry; Félix Pons was appointed as new local administration minister; and Javier Sanz de Cosculluela became minister of public works.

The government spokesman, Eduardo Solílos, was replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

Several diplomats and aid officials said that some Western donors, especially the United States, did not trust the Somali government's figures.

"Let's say we have great skepticism," said a Western diplomat.

No scientific count of refugees has been conducted in Somalia in three years. Before the recent influx of refugees, the Somali government did not acknowledge that tens of thousands of Ethiopians had left refugee camps here in 1983 and 1984 to return to their homes.

Some Western diplomats, who refuse to speak on the record, assert that refugees are not screened properly and that opportunist Somali nomads are lining up alongside the refugees in the camps for free food.

Six face explosives charges in connection with what police have said was an Irish Republican Army plot to place bombs in hotels in 12 seaside resorts at the height of the tourist season. A list of targeted cities was captured during a raid, police said.

They said a 15-day curfew imposed this week was in Mr. Remelik's honor and not for any specific security purpose. Mr. Remelik, 51, was killed by four bullets from an automatic pistol in front of his home in Koror early Sunday morning. Alfonso R. Oterong, the former vice president, was named acting president on Tuesday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Indian Aide Says Airliner Exploded

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Autopsy reports on victims suggest that the Air-India Boeing 747 that crashed off Ireland exploded before it plunged into the Atlantic, an Indian official said Thursday.

The civil aviation secretary, S.S. Sidhu, said forensic experts had studied 131 bodies and wreckage salvaged from the sea where the flight from Montreal to Bombay went down June 23 killing all 329 people on board. Two Sikh extremist groups have claimed responsibility for the crash.

Mr. Sidhu, who led a team to Ireland to investigate the crash, said the autopsies showed injuries were caused by a sudden deceleration in the aircraft's speed. This indicated that the Boeing 747 had exploded, he said. Aviation officials declined comment on a report by the Press Trust of India that Mr. Sidhu's team had concluded from circumstantial evidence that explosives placed in the plane's cargo hold caused the crash.

India and Pakistan Sign 2 Accords

NEW DELHI (WP) — India and Pakistan

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Shultz Says Summit May Start Series of Meetings

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, might hold a "rotating series" of meetings in each other's capitals if their first session in Geneva in November turns out well, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz said Wednesday that the two leaders had exchanged messages expressing the hope that "a more constructive relationship" would emerge from the November meeting, but he cautioned that major differences persisted.

The Soviet Union announced Wednesday that Mr. Gorbachev would be in France from Oct. 2 through 5 before the meeting with President Reagan on Nov. 19 and 20.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the nearly five months leading up to the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting should indicate the decision to hold the first Soviet-American summit meeting in six years presaged a significant improvement in relations or would only underscore the persisting differences.

Discussing the November sessions, Mr. Shultz said Mr. Reagan wanted to use his initial meeting with a Soviet leader "to deepen our dialogue and to lay the basis for practical steps to improve U.S.-Soviet relations."

He said that the decision to hold the first meeting in Geneva was a compromise, but that if it "moves along in a reasonable way, there's a great deal to be said for the two most powerful countries in the world having the meetings between their heads of state in their own countries."

Mr. Shultz stressed that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev wanted the initial session to be more than just a "get acquainted" meeting.

"As the president sees it," Mr. Shultz said, "the best way to get acquainted is through serious, substantive discussion of the principal issues between our countries. And from what I can see, the way the Soviet Union will approach this meeting, we will both be wanting to discuss, in one way or another, these principal issues."

Pravda's Editor Says U.S. Allies Urged a Summit

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The editor of Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev, said Thursday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's decision to meet with President Reagan in November was based in part on the desires of West European leaders.

Mr. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party newspaper, said that the Soviet leader's agreement to hold a summit resulted from long negotiations, and that U.S. allies and Armand Hammer, the American industrialist, played significant roles.

"The allies, beginning with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and down the line, were very much in favor of such a meeting," Mr. Afanasyev said.

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Mehmet Ali Agca gestures as he testifies during the conspiracy trial.

Agca Says He Lied on Details of Plot

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The convicted papal assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, acknowledged Thursday that he altered his testimony against alleged Bulgarian accomplices in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II, after he was convinced they had engineered the kidnapping of an Italian schoolboy to obtain his release from prison.

Mr. Agca's testimony, concluding the sixth week of a trial here against eight people accused of conspiring to kill the pope, exemplifies the way he repeatedly altered his version of events during the 23-month investigation leading to the trial, to parlay his freedom. It also underscores the court's task in separating fact from fantasy in his account.

Mr. Agca's explanation how the kidnapping relates to his case contrasted in its sobriety with an earlier account when he said it was engineered by the spurious Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge because it knew that he was Jesus Christ and sought to insert him in the Vatican.

Some trial observers said Mr. Agca's reversal illustrated his unreliability as a witness. By contrast, others said it might illuminate the purpose of falsified statements, including claims to divinity, as a means to avoid closer cross-examination and confuse his interrogators.

News of the abduction was first

published in Italy on June 25, 1983. On June 28, Mr. Agca asked to see the investigating magistrate, Mario Martella, and told him he had invented the story of the meeting in Mr. Antonov's apartment to "lend greater credibility" to his assertions against the Bulgarians.

Details of the meeting, he said, were gleaned from newspaper and television accounts.

But Mr. Agca upheld his charge that Mr. Antonov is a Bulgarian agent who helped conspire to kill the pope.

Mr. Antonov, the sole Bulgarian in Italian custody, is confined during the trial sessions and did not react to Mr. Agca's charges.

Mr. Agca also reversed for a second time Thursday his account of a planned plot to murder Lech Wałęsa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarność trade union, during a visit to Rome in 1981.

In pretrial testimony, Mr. Agca first raised and then retracted charges that a Bulgarian official, Ivan T. Donchev, sought to kill him in a plot to kill Mr. Wałęsa.

Mr. Agca, backtracked again Thursday, claiming now that he first met Mr. Donchev in 1981 at the Rome apartment of another Bulgarian diplomat. Plans to kill the Polish union leader, he said, were dropped after the Bulgarians learned that Italian intelligence agents knew about it.

"We've said yes," a senior officer

of the Italian police said.

According to number of knowledgeable foreign policy and defense officials, Britain's uncertainty does not extend to the overall concept of research into a missile defense in space.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, citing Soviet programs, has backed the U.S. research in more explicit terms than any other allied leader.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The News Was Covered

The issues cry to be sorted out in the debate over how American media handled the hostage crisis. Hot journalistic pursuit yielded gripping stories, and especially pictures, providing both the vital information and the vicarious participation in drama for which the public appears to have an immense interest. Sometimes lost, however, were the proper relationships between journalist and audience and source.

We are not talking here of whether all of us at the viewing end enjoyed the spectacle. No one, we trust, is blaming the messenger for dismal tidings, which included anguishing elements of personal and national duress.

Now are we talking of the evident political purposes of the hijackers, or of the political overtones of statements made by some hostagees in stressful passage. These elements were, unquestionably, part of the event and part of the legitimate story, as distasteful as they may have been to hear.

We are talking of the widespread sense that television helped those who had hijacked, murdered and held Americans to "humiliate" the United States beyond the extent inherent in events — rubbed it in. There were excesses of taste, and they cannot be condoned, no matter that the First Amendment certainly permits them. Some would say that the evident anti-debt entails a measure of discretion verging on self-censorship that is either unacceptable in a free society or unimaginable in an emotional, competitive crisis situation. But good taste should not be considered beyond the journalistic pale, least of all by journalists.

There is the further disquieting possibility that in this affording terrorists a means of direct, unseemly and unfair leverage upon President Reagan and in that way undermined or at least blunted his efforts to resolve the crisis in what he felt was the best way open to the United States. We take this seriously, but we do not have the sense that this is what happened this time. We do not see that the ordeal of the hostages was extended or the price of their return bid up by the presence or conduct of television. The opposite seems as likely. Things got safer for the 39 once their captors decided to go the television route. It is the earlier kidnapped seven, still held unseen by hidden terrorists, who remain in peril.

We remain convinced that professionalism provides the best answers for avoiding exploitation by the stages of events. The rules are right out of Journalism 1. Reporters should ask tough questions and explore the different aspects of the happening. When they cannot ask questions or compel answers, they should use the opportunities inherent in their command of air time and newsmagazines to present the story in context. These rules will go a long way toward easing questions from outside the news business and doubts from within.

In this instance, the coverage had, as usual, its disorderly and mindless moments. But the lapses seem to have been less important than the service to viewers who desperately wanted to know more about an event that they took to be a dark challenge to their country.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Common Enterprise

In the summer of 1776, Americans considered themselves to be atrocious and most unjustly burdened by taxation. That complaint always astonished the British, not to mention the other Europeans, for by their standards the Americans were very lightly taxed. None of that has greatly changed over the succeeding two centuries.

Irritation with government in general, and suspicion of its intrusions, continue to characterize the American political mind at work. The Reagan administration, the worst of it along with the best, stands firmly in the nation's tradition. But there has to be more than that to the idea of the United States. Resentment of Washington would not alone hold together a highly disparate population.

If 1776 had been no more than a tax rebellion, it would have petered out like all other tax rebellions. The revolutionary movement became a serious matter at the point at which most Americans began to think that they had more in common with each other than with the places from which their families had originally come. Not only were they against British taxes, they found, but they were in favor of a new kind of citizenship that they defined in the first few lines of the Declaration of Independence — the part about inalienable rights and so forth. The idea was not only that the people were to improve the character of politics, but

that this new politics was to improve the character of the people. This sense of the common enterprise has proved remarkably durable.

It is currently fashionable to argue that the United States is better off to the extent that people are left to use their resources wholly to pursue their own interests, no matter how crass and self-centered. There are many organizations in Washington this summer promoting that opinion, frequently for reasons that turn out to be related to the tax legislation now before Congress and whether the top rates should be even lower than President Reagan has proposed. But from the beginning the idea of the United States has been that government is not merely a necessity but a moral commitment requiring its citizens to contribute to the country's development in many ways.

Americans know that. But they rarely think about it in relatively pleasant and serene times like the present. Adversity brings the country and its ideas closer together; you saw it happen during the episode last month of the hijacked Americans and the murder of one of them. And now the Fourth of July has served its useful annual purpose of inviting Americans to recall the purpose for which their country was founded, and to consider whether this great enterprise does not require more than assailing the tax rate and George III.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Japan Has to Keep Opening Up

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the 25th anniversary of the amendment of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Reviewing Japan's diplomacy of the past 40 years, the 1985 diplomatic blue book refers to issues more outspokenly than before.

What is at first noteworthy is that the report strongly claims that Japan should sacrifice itself, to a certain extent, in order to make itself more socially, economically and psychologically open to the world. If foreign countries close their doors to Japan, the free trade system, which has sustained Japan's postwar economic prosperity, will be destroyed.

Of course, we have some say in the matter. But criticizing America's fiscal deficit and high interest rates, and Western Europe's rigid social and economic systems, will be fruitless to Japan. There is no other way for Japan, which enjoys an annual current account surplus of \$37 billion, but to open its market further.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Botha Would Not Be Welcome

Barely one year ago President P.W. Botha embarked on a tour of European capitals to explain changes in South Africa's domestic policies, against a background of apparent accommodation with black states in the region. Mr. Botha would not be welcome in European capitals today. Such credibility as may have enjoyed has been undermined by a

series of events, including last weekend's incursion by South African troops into southern Angola. At the same time, the credibility of the Western powers, which have often been prepared to give Mr. Botha the benefit of the doubt, has been eroded, too. Constructive engagement is looking increasingly threathre.

—The Financial Times (London).

Crusader in Central America

The June 19 attack in San Salvador in which six Americans were killed sends several messages to President Reagan. The "centrist" card represented by [President José Napoleón] Duarte may not be a winner. A military solution achieves little, even when local armies are saturated with technology. Mr. Reagan's claims of victory in El Salvador may be premature, since tension can revive at any moment. And his Central America policy means a rising U.S. death toll. "North American soldiers have started dying in El Salvador," said the rebels' Radio Venceremos on June 21.

Lumping together the various crises of mid-June, Mr. Reagan called them attacks on Western civilization by ruthless barbarians. Viewed from Central America, that looked like a clever way to spur on his crusade against what he sees as the forces of evil with Managua as their own Mecca. To make the case, Mr. Reagan appeals more to emotion than to analysis, more to slogans than to facts and more to fantasy than to reality.

—Francis Pizani in *Le Matin* (Paris).

FROM OUR JULY 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: AMA Steps Up Its Campaign

WASHINGTON — Defeated utterly in its attempt to pass at the recent session of Congress a bill creating a national Department of Health, the American Medical Association, following the instructions to get into politics and pledge or defeat candidates of Congress, is invading the various State conventions for the purpose of instructing members of the House of Representatives. It has been asserted by the League for Medical Freedom, which has been opposing all the bills before Congress creating departments and bureaus of health under the Federal Government, that the movement is fostered by political doctors for the purpose of fastening on the public one school of medicine and compelling the public to accept one form of medical treatment or none at all.

1935: Hoover Sees Liberty at Risk

SACRAMENTO, California — A spirited defense of the Constitution as a guarantor of the inalienable rights of the people to ensure the perpetuation of individual liberty was made by former President Herbert Hoover at the July 4 celebration at Grass Valley, California. He declared: "Liberty has been under attack in the entire world. Whole nations have surrendered their liberties to dictators. It has been a time of discouragement in which, with a sort of slave psychology, men would rather be safe than free. Even in America, where liberty first blazed the brightest, it is now questioned and attacked. These are times for genuine progressive action that will make recovery and prosperity secure. There are things that must be permanent, and the first of these is liberty."

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Managua and Washington Are Playing With Fire

By Diego Arria

The writer is a former Venezuelan minister of information and a former editor of the newspaper *El Diario de Caracas*.

NEW YORK — "Yanqui Go Home" is again being painted on the walls in Latin America's cities. For democratic Latin Americans like myself, it is a nightmare — and we blame both the United States and Nicaragua for their intransigence and dogmatism.

The democratic superpower and the former banana republic are heading for a confrontation that could shake the entire hemisphere. Listen to Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister and brother of the president, declaring recently that if an invasion of Nicaragua took place, "Friends of the Nicaraguan people would begin a campaign of generalized violence against U.S. interests in Central America and elsewhere."

He went on: "While Sandinist forces resisted invading troops, pro-Sandinist forces and sympathizers throughout Latin America and in the United States would be active in various ways. A direct intervention by the United States would be very difficult to confine to our territory. It would logically have to extend itself to neighboring countries. Popular forces in Latin America will unleash their violence. The outcome will not be determined only by military power."

How have we reached this situation in which the defense minister of a tiny Third World country can threaten the strongest democracy? How does the Sandinist government dare to call hidden terrorists to arms? And can the Sandinists really expect the democratic governments of Latin America to support them in their opposition to a U.S. intervention? In fact, Managua would in all probability get such support.

The nature and magnitude of these threats are clear for all to see — and extremely serious for the United States and the region as a whole. The Sandinist government has in effect incriminated itself, admitting that it may already have organized an international

terrorist campaign against the United States. Beyond this, there is little question that the Nicaraguan government is moving toward greater repression and inflexibility.

It was, of course, not always thus. In the beginning, in the late 1970s, many democratic Latin American leaders — men like President

formed when they refused to allow the opposition leader, Arnulfo José Cruz, to participate in last November's national elections. It apparently did not matter to the Sandinists that they would probably have won the election anyway. Nor did it matter that leaders of the Socialist International struggled to obtain approval for his participation. The episode was a clear indication that the most radical of the Sandinists were in full control.

But the United States is hardly free of blame for today's impasse. In part, its responsibility is historical: It was, after all, the United States that allowed the dictatorial regimes of the Somozas family to abuse Nicaraguan dignity for decades. Washington kept the Somozas in power until the bitter end, thus allowing the relatively radical Sandinist forces to triumph over the other groups participating in the revolution.

And U.S. responsibility continues today. It is no accident that the Sandinists, who represent themselves as David challenging Goliath, have been able to win the struggle for international public opinion. The near contempt that Washington has shown for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora countries (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama) has contributed substantially to the further deterioration of the situation.

The Sandinists have shown little interest in creating a genuinely democratic state. But a negotiated settlement pushed by the Contadora group with the total support of the region could have made — and could still make — a significant difference in Nicaraguan politics. For one thing, it would have made it crystal clear that the other Latin

American countries opposed the Sandinists' course. Nicaragua would have been exposed as a totalitarian state and would have none of the moral and political support it now enjoys.

No one can seriously prove that Nicaragua is a threat to the security of the United States. If Nicaragua were invaded, Humberto Ortega's predictions would probably come true. Latin America would again become the center of anti-Americanism, arousing and inflaming violent forces just beneath the surface.

Latin Americans do not deserve this. Nor

do the citizens of the United States, who could well experience violence on their own territory. Nicaragua does not have the right to blackmail our region with its threats; it does not have the right to involve us in an unending spiral of violence. Nor does President Reagan, leader of a great and democratic nation, have the right to blunder recklessly in Nicaragua. He does not have the right to ignore the Contadora group and the Organization of American States. Certainly, if Nicaragua is indeed a threat to U.S. security, then Washington should inform its natural allies — the Latin American countries — whose security would also be jeopardized.

Before it goes further, the Reagan administration should stop to consider what happened to the hostile graffiti on our walls. If they disappeared for some years, it was not because they were painted over. They disappeared from walls and hearts thanks to the attitudes of more understanding U.S. administrations and to the arduous efforts of those Latin Americans who struggled to establish democracy in our region.

President Reagan must not be allowed to undo those efforts. He must not be allowed to gamble away the future of Latin American democracy. That is the real "transcendent moral issue" in Latin America today.

The New York Times

Against: U.S. Violence Might Swamp Second Thoughts in Iran

By Shaul Bakhash

WASHINGTON — The outcome

from the mainline and more moderate Amal movement led by Nabih Berri, is an Iranian protest.

Iran has close links with the influential Shi'ite clerics of Beirut. Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a spiritual leader of Hezbollah, has visited Lebanon and the Holy Land. He has been received by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Like Mr. Musavi, he was recently a guest in Tehran, where he met leading Iranian officials.

Hussein Musavi, leader of the radical Islamic Amal, a breakaway group

Radicals vie with Amal moderates for the support of Lebanon's Shiites. They dream of establishing an Islamic state on the Iranian model. Iran encourages these aspirations. Its activities in Lebanon have been part of a larger effort to "export revolution" to encourage the establishment of Islamic rule throughout the region.

The Islamic Republic has poured money into propaganda, meddled with subversion in Bahrain and Kuwait and tried to use pilgrims to Mexico for political agitation against the Saudi state. It has established a number of organizations, such as the World Congress of Friday Prayer

Leaders, to work for the establishment of Islamic governments.

But this policy has recently begun to fray at the edges. Rising dissatisfaction in Iran with clerical rule, uneasiness at the seemingly endless war with Iraq and the faltering economy exert pressure for less revolutionary turmoil at home and for a less revolutionary image abroad. Iran's rulers have discovered that, too, must sell oil and have access to Western machinery, technology and credits.

And while the United States has persuaded its allies to limit severely arms deliveries to Iran, Iraq has obtained sophisticated aircraft and weapons from France and the Soviet Union. Iran's cities are now vulnerable to Iraqi aerial bombing.

Last year, in what has since been known as Ayatollah Khomeini's "open window" foreign policy, he berated those critical of normalization of relations with Western Europe. In May the Saudi foreign minister became the first ranking Saudi official to visit Iran since the revolution. There is an attempt to repair relations with the other Gulf states.

Publicly, and at least in the Gulf region, Iranian officials are trying to distance themselves from terrorist acts. They blamed the recent attempt on the life of the ruler of Kuwait and bombings in Saudi Arabia on enemies who want to undermine Iran's relations with Arab "brothers" who only recently were castigated as reactionary, imperialist stooges.

Advocates of punishing states that support terrorism might note that the

ture from Lebanon. There is obviously a need to be prudent in dealing with such states sponsoring terrorism, but prudence can never be an excuse to avoid the truth.

The need is to deter terrorism by lowering the rewards and raising the penalties for those who encourage it. This includes improved intelligence and more effective defensive measures. CIA Director William Casey has correctly emphasized improved bounties of intelligence.

But the most important initiative

is to rally concerted international action: political, economic, diplomatic and military. It works.

Libya's Moammar Qadhafi was forced onto the defensive in 1981-82 by such measures, until nearly everyone

resumed business as usual.

But America is under no obligation to adhere to a multilateral suicide pact if international action is not forthcoming. Then it must act alone.

In the final analysis, Americans' character as a free people is being tested. Are they too irresolute, too concerned with the ebb and flow of public opinion, too "short of breath," as the Syrians boasted after the mass withdrawal?

The Washington Post

to seek the return of the kidnapped seven, give a brief airport evacuation notice and destroy the control tower, runways, gates and fuel storage tanks.

Force may miscarry; military operations do go awry. But the alternative to risking a few precious lives today is to risk many less precious lives tomorrow, as terrorists and the governments that back them become convinced that America lacks the moral strength to defend its values.

This fallacy has just about crippled the

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July 5, 1985

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Salisbury's Gothic Impossibility Struggles to Keep Its Head in the Clouds

by Rebecca Brite

SALISBURY, England — The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Salisbury is the great Gothic impossibility. By some rights, it should not still be standing.

Its foundations are unusually shallow. Its tower and spire — the tallest in Britain, breathtakingly graceful, soaring just over 400 feet with a lacy delicacy — are 6,400 tons of apparent afterthought, and the fabric of the church has been groaning under the strain for 700 years.

Now the intangibles of pollution and frost threaten to accomplish what sheer mass has never quite managed. If major restoration work is not done without delay, cathedral officials warn, the tower and spire could collapse before the end of this century.

Thus the lover of Gothic architecture who has somehow missed Salisbury Cathedral would be well-advised to visit before the year is out, for next spring scaffolding will go up that will obscure its perfect Early English profile for at least seven years. But Salisbury has many other attractions, which, with the historical and archaeological treasures of the counties of Wiltshire and nearby Hampshire, make it an ideal base for sightseeing in southern England.

On a hilltop just outside the city of New Sarum, as Salisbury is still known in some official records, can be seen the foundations of Old Sarum, where the cathedral's predecessor and a sizable fortress stood. Quarrels between the military and the clergy, added to the windy hill town's lack of such amenities as water, led Bishop Richard Poore to relocate in 1219 to the neighboring river valley.

The people of Sarum were not slow to see this site's advantages, and soon the hilltop was deserted. The foundation stones of the new cathedral were laid April 28, 1220. About a century later the old cathedral was used as a quarry for the walls of the Close, or cathedral precincts.

In 1258, in the presence of Henry III and the archbishop of Canterbury, the cathedral was consecrated. It was built of limestone from Chilmark, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) away, with columns of what is called Purbeck marble, not marble but limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorset, that takes a high shine.

Even today, 38 years could be considered a short time for the building of a major cathedral; witness the decades of work that have gone into St. John the Divine in New

York. In the Middle Ages, 38 years for such a structure was just short of miraculous. It may be that the builders were helped by the discovery of a firm natural foundation only about four feet from the surface: a bed of flint gravel in a matrix of chalk. They built on this instead of having to dig foundations as much as 25 feet deep, as for most large construction was finished.

Because the work was finished so quickly, one of Salisbury Cathedral's chief characteristics is a uniformity of style unusual in a medieval cathedral. It is held to be the outstanding example of Early English Gothic.

A notable exception is the spire. It is in the later style known as Decorated. A vaguely worded document, dated 1325 in the cathedral's scanty archives from this period long led the experts to assume that the tower and spire were added as much as century after the main building was finished. Now it is believed that the project was more or less continuous, with work starting on the spire in perhaps the 1260s or '70s, when the chapter and chapter house were being built in Geometrical Decorated style.

Whatever the date of this work, it is almost certain that Salisbury Cathedral's crowning touch was not part of the anonymous original builder's plan. The clerk of the works at the cathedral, Roy Spragg, pointed out the lack of records and said the truth would probably never be known, but the architectural evidence indicates that the building was designed to be topped only by a squat, square cupola, or lantern.

Adding a tower and spire instead caused immediate structural problems, the result of which can be seen most dramatically by looking directly up from one of the four columns inside that bear most of the tower's weight. The great columns, with their decorative Purbeck marble shafts, are noticeably bowed.

There are so-called strainer arches, including upside-down arches, at the entrances to the transept to diffuse the effect of the spire's weight. Through the centuries, architects from Sir Christopher Wren to Sir George Gilbert Scott, designer of the Albert Memorial, have advised on ways to shore up the spire and ease the strain on the building below. In the latest work, the top 23 feet of the spire was restored in 1949-51 and the tower reinforced in 1967-69.

Spring, in a study completed in 1975, found that the stone, weakened by weathering but above all by acid rain and other air pollutants, was crumbling away below the level of the 1951 work and that 13th-century

pillars were still allowed to sing soprano, but the purity of the sound is not only due to the quality of these boys' voices: The cathedral is blessed, mostly by accident, with beautiful acoustics. Richard Seal, organist and choirmaster, attributed this to the unblocked entrance of the choir transept and the straight lines of the building's simple cruciform plan.

This year it is Salisbury's turn to host the Southern Cathedral Festival, July 25-28, so one may also hear two other top choirs, those of Chichester and Winchester, taking advantage of the acoustics here.

When all is sung and done inside, however, it is the exterior of the cathedral, the views that entranced the painter John Constable and J.M.W. Turner, and the setting that add the finishing touch to Salisbury's glory, and these are essentially 18th-century work, not 13th. They are owed to the architect James Wyatt, who in 1789-1792 stripped away such impediments (he felt) as a detached bell tower, two chapels at the east and a crowd of churchyard gravestones.

The reaction was very much akin to the mix of outrage and admiration that greeted Viollet-le-Duc's work on Notre Dame in Paris. But the result is the now-famous unencumbered outline of the building, set amid an expanse of seemingly never-fading grass that makes so much of southern England resemble a well-tended golf green.

Virtually every building in the Cathedral Close has a story, from the literary (Hardy used the King's House, now home to a good museum, in "Jude the Obscure"; Fielding lived next to St. Ann's Gate) to the musical (Handel is supposed to have given his first concert in England in the room over St. Ann's Gate) and artistic-sporting-poetic (Constable stayed in Walton Canony, named after the angler Izaak Walton, father of a cathedral canon and friend of George Herbert, who lived there).

Outside the walls of the close — the gates are still locked every night — is a medieval city whose streets, thanks to Bishop Poore, are laid out in a grid pattern rarely found in Europe. In the middle of it is, has always

Continued on page 8

Salisbury Cathedral.

Keeping Alive the Vanishing Métier of Shepherding

by Nell Platt

IN Saumane, a village in the back hills of Provence, a retired lavender farmer is looking for something to do. His middle-aged son decides to help out; He will make his father responsible for the family's small herd of sheep. It seems a perfect arrangement. Since it is difficult to find a shepherd willing to work without pay today, the family will save money. The old man will feel useful, everyone will be happy.

Soon afterward the family notices that the sheep aren't healthy as they once were. In fact, they've gotten scrawny. The old man, it appears, never lets the animals get enough to eat. Eager to prove himself a fit, if elderly shepherd, he strides round the mountain all day long with the sheep at his heels, rarely letting them stop to graze.

The family gave the grandfather a good talking to, and the ewes soon fattened up again. Still, the family worries about how they will manage when the old man becomes too old to tend the flock. They cannot afford a professional shepherd, and it would take more grassland than the family owns to put the flock into enclosed pasture.

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neighbor, "But still, it doesn't make sense. In two thousand years nobody's had fences around here; why should we start now?"

"Because once the fence is installed," points out another, "you don't have to pay a monthly salary."

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IN Provence, as elsewhere in France, the sheep industry has evolved quickly in the last several years, as changing market demands and agricultural theories have had their effect on this Mediterranean region.

Yet there is one aspect of sheep farming in Provence that has not changed with the rest of France, and is not likely to without controversy: For Provence remains one of the last places in the industrialized world where the métier of shepherd still exists.

Although their numbers have dwindled since World War II, shepherds are still quite visible in the southeastern corner of France: an old man whose flock grazes in the grassy circle of an autoroute exit near Marseille; a college student and his Walkman with a thousand sheep in the Alps; a former nun; a laid-off factory worker; a disillusioned

The Art Boom Sets Off A Museum Building Spree

by Grace Glueck

NEW YORK — There can be no doubt that the tourist and retirement center of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has arrived as a metropolis. Next January, in line with the tried-and-true American belief that you can't have a city without an art institution, it will open a \$7.5-million Museum of Art, designed by one of the country's most sought-after cultural editors, Edward Larrabee Barnes.

Meanwhile, across the country in fast-growing San Jose, California, the capital of Silicon Valley, an \$8-million to \$10-million addition is planned for the local art museum, along with a brand-new, \$60-million center for science and technology.

The growth of both these museums, focused largely on contemporary art, reflects demographic shifts. In Fort Lauderdale, the change is from a transient resort population to a "self-sufficient" community where people live year-round — making up what, in advertising parlance, is known as "Florida's most affluent market." The influx of high-technology workers has helped raise San Jose to the status of 14th-largest city in the United States. But the two museums are also part of a larger phenomenon, a growth in art facilities across the country that makes the building spree of the 1970s, once thought to have abated, look like a practice run.

Spurred by the enlarging public appetite for art, the rate at which it is being produced and acquired, and a growing perception of the museum as a community center, dozens of institutions, from New York to Los Angeles, from Seattle to Portland, Maine, are projecting, constructing or celebrating the completion of new quarters, and renovating old ones.

In Manhattan, all four major art museums are involved with significant expansion programs. The Museum of Modern Art opened its renovated building, doubling its gallery space, last year. The Metropolitan is readying its 90,000-square-foot Southwest Wing, devoted to 20th-century art, for opening in January 1987. The Whitney Museum of American Art has announced plans for a 10-story addition that will more than double its space, and the Guggenheim Museum will build an 11-story addition for gallery, storage and office areas. While it is true that the concern of all these projects is 20th-century art, the largest "growth area" in the museum trade, institutions with other kinds of collections are also expanding.

New museum buildings have opened within the last few years in Dallas, Atlanta, Miami, San Antonio, Portland and Anchorage, among other cities. Expansion projects have been carried out at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Akron Art Museum and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis.

Additions to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, the Hood Museum at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, and the Arnot Art Museum in Elmira, New York, will be unveiled this fall and winter.

In prospect are new or expanded quarters for the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Seattle Art Museum, the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, the Museum of African Art in Washington, the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska, the Museum of American Folk Art in New York and the Vassar College Art Gallery in Poughkeepsie, New York. This is only a partial list.

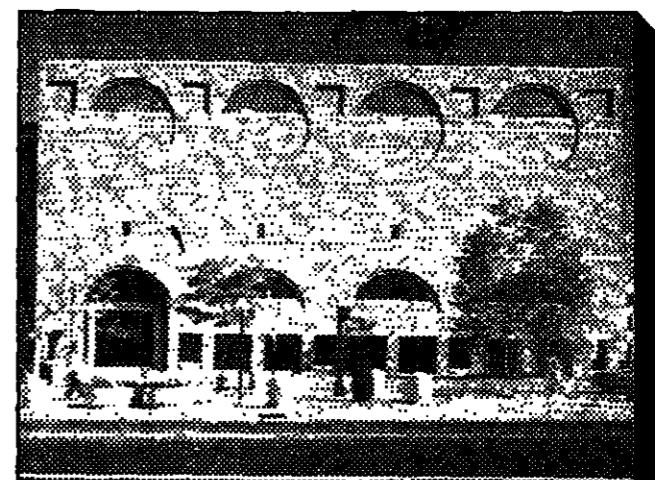
Since the 19th century, of course, the public consensus has been that art museums are very good creatures to have around. Along with opera houses and concert halls, they are a basic amenity of metropolitan life. But today they are everywhere; in cities, yes, but also on campuses, in small towns, suburban areas, and far-flung rural outposts. They are established not only by public, but private interests; more than several, including the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena, California, the Terra Museum in Evanston, Illinois, are devoted to the holdings of one collector.

The museums derby goes on, a continuous race to put up new buildings and enlarge the old ones.

"We have a very compelling reason," says Thomas Messer, director of the Guggenheim, "a collection of 6,000 objects of which no more than 300 are on view. We're not shooting for showing the whole collection, but 5 percent is too little if you have masterpieces in storage such as we do."



Plans for expanded Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.



Portland Museum of Art.

Yet, professionals in the field ask questions. Are museums paying too much attention to building, at the expense of what should be their primary concerns — the acquisition and conservation of high-quality objects, the pursuit of scholarship and the presentation of exhibitions? Are they in competition with each other for the same kinds of art? Will a number of them, after the glamour is over, hold up tin cups for support to the same all-too-finite funding sources? And are all the new museums really needed?

A basic reason for the unparalleled growth is that art itself, no longer considered an esoteric or avant-garde discipline, has entered the mainstream of American life. Thanks to educational efforts on the part of schools and museums themselves, as well as widespread attention from the media, today's general public is better informed about art than any preceding it.

"In the last 10 years, our membership has risen from 3,500 to 18,500," says Henry Hopkins, director of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, now celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Another factor in their growth is that museums, now advised like corporations by fast-stepping advertising and public-relations firms, have become very good at marketing and "development," telling the public how essential they are. And to attract that public, they create blockbuster shows (or mega-exhibitions, as Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan, would have it) and other diversions that are not always of great aesthetic or scholarly merit.

Also, many museums are being built in response to the dizzying success of contemporary art. There is no doubt that more artists today are turning out more art than ever before in history — some observers, in fact, accuse them of making it especially for museums. And thanks to tax laws that favor donations, many collectors are also giving works to museums, in some cases gifts that ought to be refused. As more and more art lovers collect the work — often with the help of museum curators — then donate it, museums expand.

A factor not to be overlooked is civic ambition. To attract desirable private citizens, corporations and tourists, forward-looking municipalities today realize they have to provide more than water, electric and sewage services while keeping taxes low.

By 1978, it was obvious that the Fort Lauderdale museum had outgrown its storefront quarters of 15,000 square feet, and an acre of land was acquired in a downtown redevelopment area. In 1984, with two-thirds of the \$7.5 million cost raised from business and community sources, construction was begun on the 64,000-square-foot facility, which will have a sculpture terrace and an outdoor restaurant, and is designed with expansion in mind.

Why a museum in a city only one-half hour's drive from Miami, which has several art institutions? The largest and newest, the Philip Johnson-designed Center for the Fine Arts, is an exhibition hall that does not collect. "We felt that nothing significant was happening there," says Elliott Barnett, a local lawyer and collector who is the prime mover of the enterprise, pointing out that none of the Miami facilities is devoted to contemporary art.

In that way, the museum builds a bond with the community. Aware that the fledgling institution has nowhere to go but up in terms of its holdings, Barnett says, "We won't try to be more than we can be. We're not the Met or the Art Institute of Chicago. But we want to do it right for our scale. Fifty years from now, there's an even chance that we will have built the kind of collection of which our children and grandchildren will be proud."

BUT other professionals confess to mixed feelings about the so-called "museum explosion." One concern they voice is whether museums are putting enlargement of their facilities before more serious priorities. "I can't help but identify this need for expansion with the male corporate ego, which sees that the way to keep people interested is to do bigger or more," says Linda Catcart, director of the non-collecting Museum of Contemporary Art in Houston.

"But I think better is the only way museums can go. First you should acquire the art, then build your buildings. If you need another wing for your great stuff, O.K. But wings for not-so-hot collections and poor scholarship?"

One thing seems certain — the huge audience for museums will continue to encourage their expansion, whatever scholarly or aesthetic limitations that may impose on them. In terms of bricks and mortar, at least, they are a howling success.

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the extreme isolation of the summer pasture. It may be beautiful up there, but three months with nothing but a thousand sheep for company can be trying.

Students who complete Le Merle's course of study are awarded a diploma, important for any sheep farmer wanting to obtain agricultural loans from France's nationalized farm bank Crédit Agricole.

Who becomes a shepherd today?

"The 'back-to-the-earth' wave of the 1960s and '70s has pretty much abated now," says Molenaert. "We have fewer applicants than we did a decade ago, although they may be more realistic about what they're getting into than some of our students were in 1970. Some are people who have lost their jobs in the economic crisis and are seeking a new metric; some are children of sheep farmers who plan to take over the family farm one day, and want the financial credibility that a diploma will help bring them."

LTHOUGH many people are still interested in becoming shepherds, there is a rather high dropout rate. Of the 20 shepherds that graduate from Le Merle every year, says Molenaert, only about half are still at it five years later.

"Even a very good shepherd does not always last long. As long as a young shepherd is unmarried, he or she doesn't much mind the nomadic life. Once children start arriving, though, those summer months at 3,000 meters altitude look a little different."

"That is not the only problem with sheep," says François Demarquet, director of Carnajane, a sheep husbandry school near Digne that encourages the use of fences in Provence. "The cost of hiring a shepherd these days is enough to do in many small

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LETTERS
o Help - Khoenai

KEPPING ALIVE the vanishing métier of shepherding

by Nell Platt

IN Saumane, a village in the back hills of Provence, a retired lavender farmer is looking for something to do. His middle-aged son decides to help out; He will make his father responsible for the family's small herd of sheep. It seems a perfect arrangement. Since it is difficult to find a shepherd willing to work without pay today, the family will save money. The old man will feel useful, everyone will be happy.

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TRAVEL

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Bösendorfer-Saal (tel: 65.65.51).
RECTAL — July 9: "The Academy Trio" (Beethoven).
•Jazz Festival (tel: 72.42.24).
July 6: Woody Herman All Stars, Tommy Flanagan trio, Lou Donaldson Quartet, Steve Lacy.
July 7: Fats Domino, Stephane Grappelli trio, Paris Réunion, Lounging Lizards, Big Band Machine.
•Kunsthaus (tel: 57.96.63).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1910-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Vienna fin-de-siècle."

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER. Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).
July 6 and 12: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).
July 8-11: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).
GLYNDEBOURNE. Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).
July 6 and 9: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).
July 7, 10, 12: "Albert Herring" (Britten).
LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
CONCERT — July 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor, Oscar Shumsky violin, (Shostakovich, Brahms).
THEATER — July 12: "Red Noses" (Barrie).
July 6, 10, 11: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
July 8 and 9: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
BALLET — London Festival Ballet — July 6: "Coppelia" (Hind, Delibes).
July 8-13: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1899-1977."
•Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).
THEATER — July 6, 8, 9: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
July 10-12: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
•Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
OPERA — July 8 and 10: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).
July 6, 9, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE. Aix Dance Festival (tel: 26.23.38).
DANCE — July 10: Nikolais Dance Theatre "Vide Graecis," "Contact," "Toreo," "Kaledoskop."
OPERA — July 10: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
MONTPELLIER. International Dance Festival (tel: 66.35.00).
July 6: Ivory Coast National Ballet.
July 10-13: Marco Cunningham Dance Company "Events."
•Radio France International Festival (tel: 52.84.84).
CONCERTS — July 7: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Cyril Denech/Michel Rosnay, conductor; Leonard Bernstein cello (Tchaikovsky).
July 9: Orchestre de Lyon, Serge

BAUDO conductor, Jean-François Heisser piano (Saint-Saëns).

July 12: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Moshe Atzmon conductor (Poulenc, Ravel).

NICE. Jazz festival (tel: 71.93.22).
July 10: Benny Waters, Paul Dominc.

July 11: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.
July 12: Working Week Panama Francis.

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.71.13.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."

JULY 8: Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra.

JULY 12: Vienna Art Orchestra.
OPERA — July 7: "Otello" (Verdi).

EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chambois."

Galerie Schmit (tel: 260.36.36).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Coerdt à Picasso."

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 72.81.27).

ITALY

BOLOGNA. Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

ARENA DI VERONA

VERONA — The 63rd open air season of opera, ballet and concerts in the Roman arena runs to September 1 and includes:

BALLET — "Giselle" (Adolphe Adam) — July 11, 14, 20, 26, Aug. 2, 8.

OPERA — "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) — July 4, 7, 13, 19, 27, Aug. 1, 7, 10, 15, 20, 28, 31.

"Aida" (Verdi) — July 6, 12, 21, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 16, 21, 24, 27, 29, Sept. 1.

"Amalia" (Verdi) — July 28 and 31, Aug. 3, 9, 14, 17, 22, 25.

For further information tel: 23520.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

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"Amalia" (Verdi) — July 28 and 31, Aug. 3, 9, 14, 17, 22, 25.

For further information tel: 23520.

GERMANY

FRANKFURT. Opera (tel: 2562-529).

BALLET — July 6: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — July 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).

July 8: "Aida" (Verdi).

July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).

STUTTGART. National Theater (tel: 203.24.44).

BALLET — Stuttgart Ballet — July 7: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).

July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — July 6 and 12: "Falstaff" (Verdi).

July 8 and 10: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."

•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).

EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Arp."

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.21.10).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Revoir."

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EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."

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TRAVEL

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Accords Nudging Europe Toward Opening Its Skies

by Roger Collis

AFORTNIGHT ago, two air transport initiatives nudged Europe a bit further toward some form of deregulation. First was an agreement on a more liberal fare-setting policy by 20 of the 22 member states of the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) at its triennial session in Strasbourg. Second was an announcement by the British and Dutch governments to extend the liberal bilateral agreement, signed in June 1984, into what amounts to an "open skies" regime between the two countries. While these initiatives are vastly different in scope and application, they are both likely to have a far-reaching effect on the liberalization of fares and entry of carriers into air routes.

Not that anyone seriously expects to see the unleashing of U.S.-style free market forces across the whole of Europe; there are protectionist countries like Italy and France to contend with. The most likely multilateral consensus is what Eurocrats, with an ineffable sense of *Konspolitik*, call "regulated competition," which is what ECAC is working painstakingly toward.

Reform may also emerge from the cumulative effect of the EC deregulation formula. Memorandum 2, currently stuck in high-level working groups; antitrust noise from the EC Commission, and a growing consumer lobby. But perhaps the most potent catalyst will be the example of the recent British bilateral agreements with the Netherlands, West Germany and Luxembourg—a liberal corner of Europe—which may have a domino effect in neighboring states.

Given that it is hard to get Europeans to agree about anything more contentious than motherhood and apple pie (although even this could run foul of the common agricultural policy), the ECAC agreement is a remarkable achievement. Although it virtually condones revenue and capacity pooling cartels and only weekly calls for the multiple designation of carriers on a country-pair and city-pair basis in order to stimulate competition, it does contain an important proposal for "fare zones" that would fix maximum and minimum prices on air routes and leave the airlines to fight it out within those terms.

The idea for fare zones was first mooted by an ECAC task force and presented in the so-called COMPAS report at the previous triennial session in 1982. The EC drew upon this report for its more detailed fare zone proposals in Memorandum 2, published in February 1984. However, according to John Crayson, deputy secretary of ECAC, the EC document was simply an attempt by the Commission to persuade member governments to adopt more liberal policies ("So far it hasn't worked, and only bits of it may eventually work"), whereas the ECAC policy statement, although not going as far as Memorandum 2, is a "moral commitment" by a larger number of governments to "get on and do something to develop a more flexible system."

A new ECAC task force will have its first meeting on July 9 to start hammering out practical proposals. Crayson hopes that the ultimate outcome will be a formal international agreement that will overlay and replace parts of the web of bilateral agreements between the ECAC member states. "But we should imagine that this will be limited to fares," he says.

Fare zones, or "zones of freedom," were introduced on the North Atlantic three years ago as a compromise between the U.S. and European governments following the Civil Aeronautics Board's show-cause order threatening airlines with antitrust action if they continued their fare-fixing activities. This was the U.S.-ECAC "Memorandum of Understanding" which has led to the partial deregulation of trans-Atlantic flights and dramatically lower fares.

Whether or not the application of fare zones in Europe will bring about a reduction in fares will depend not only on how they are applied (how wide the zones are and either side of the "reference" fare and whether they apply to each type of fare), but how flexible are the bilateral agreements under which they function. There are three elements that define the regulatory system: fares, capacity and market entry. Restrict any two of these and no amount of flexibility on the third will be unleashed, they may be hard to stop.

A Haven in Devon for the Compleat Angler

by George Gudaskas

LIFFTON, England — Two appeared at first, then four, then a dozen or more. "They didn't tell us about the cows," one fly fisher remarked to another as they assessed their plight, friendly but undeniably huge animals between them and their fishing trail. "How do you get cows away from a gate?"

No amount of shooting would do, nor would other threatening gestures. Through the brush and over a tangled barbed-wire fence seemed the only way around.

Asked later over a friendly drink, the same question never really was answered. Offered instead was cheerful advice:

"You've got to be careful they don't break your rod," one beery English fisherman said. "What about my feet?" retorted the visiting angler.

In the bar of the Arundell Arms, fishers, men and women alike, offer lots of advice. And tell tall stories, too. It's part of a day at this inn, a premier fishing hotel that has been catering to anglers for more than 50 years.

Here, everything a traveling fisherman needs is taken care of by hotel staff: licensing, maps, guides, lessons and gear. Packets are available, too, as are diversions for those not interested in fishing.

Situated in this village in west Devon, about 38 miles from Exeter, the three-century-old inn owns fishing rights on 20 miles of water on five wild rivers. Four of them rise on Dartmoor, the vast, mist-shrouded moorland known to many as "Hound of the Baskervilles" country.

These rivers—the Lyd, Thrushel, Carew and Wolf—splash down the moors, forming long pools, gravelly runs and bubbling riffles. Through Dartmoor and pasture they twist, past cows and sheep grazing amid wild daffodils and bluebells. Here and there a heron takes flight and a salmon leaps.

Near the hotel, the four rivers blend into the Tamar, the frontier river dividing Devon and Cornwall.

The Tamar is known for its salmon fishing, said to be the best in the salmon fishing area, from the United States and the Continent, it also offers, arranges or simply enhances activities for those wanting to do something else. In seasons you can hike, watch birds, golf, hunt, ride, shoot snipe, and even fish for sharks along the coast. Antique shops and historic sights are nearby, but, unlike some parts of England, it can be 20 miles between pubs.

Anne Voss-Bark has been proprietor since 1961, when she acquired the inn with her first husband, Gerald Fox-Edwards. They wanted to leave behind the pressures of the advertising business in London and allow him to rest for his health.

Fox-Edwards died in 1972, and she later married Conrad Voss-Bark, a British journalist who now lectures in the hotel's fishing courses.

Arundell Arms fishing in this valley of hedgerows and thatched-roof cottages is done on 22 private beats, or stretches of



Fishing in the Tamar River.

water, ranging up to a mile or so in length. It's a good day's effort, provided you pack a lunch. Then, an angler can be alone all day, lost in pastoral scenery, while fishing for Atlantic salmon or scrappy "natives."

Of course, a day under a tree or patch of blue sky may be in order, too, for the pace is leisurely when trying to deceive a trout or two.

The hotel also owns a nearby lake, actually an old limestone quarry that flooded in Victorian times. Spring-fed, it is a haven for rainbow trout running to seven pounds or more. Tinaby Lake yields almost all the hefty fish taken here on a fly, often with the type known as drift nymph.

Plenty of fishing talk goes on, too, especially at dusk, during cocktail hour before dinner. Dining at the restaurant is no casual thing; jacket and tie for men and dress for women, though you can get away with less. For weekly guests, seating is at the same lamptable every night.

In the garden stands one of the last remaining cockpits, where the ferocious birds once fought to the death for gamblers. The octagonal stone and thatched-roof building, hundreds of years old, now houses a room where the talk is of a day's catch, or the prospects of one. The swordfish fighting ring now holds fishing rods instead of squirrel baitanks. Fishing gear also is on show for purchase, rent, or just admiration.

Two knowledgeable instructors teach fishing to beginners and old hands alike. Roy Buckingham, a former Welsh Open fly-casting champion, is in charge, assisted by David Pilkington, who is also professionally trained.

Mrs. Voss-Bark, a fly fisher herself and

former British Broadcasting Corp. parliamentary commentator who regularly writes about fly fishing for *The Times*, Mr. Voss-Bark talks about river craft and strategy, often enlightening the confused with observations about fly fishing.

"It's a kind of conjuring trick," he tells students, "to make the trout realize that a bit of a fluff on a hook is a delicious thing to eat."

Enough of them—thousands over the years—learn the basic skills of angling to be able to catch fish, which is what most guests at the hotel prefer to do.

On average, hotel literature states, they bring in about 100 salmon, 400 sea trout and 1,200 brown trout each year.

At the end of a fishing day, the fish are weighed and displayed in the corner of the sitting room. Here, too, fishing beats are booked daily, each angler inspecting another's catch, and signing up accordingly. No beat can be booked for more than one day straight, and competition is keen for certain beats.

The fish are taken away just before dinner, but not until cocktail hour is almost over, to be prepared for a meal or frozen to take home. A fresh-caught trout is a tempting meal, and the Arundell Arms has the chef to do the job—Devon-born Philip Burgess trained in Switzerland and France and worked in London before returning home five years ago.

His cuisine is based on locally raised meat and vegetables, with sauces made to enhance and complement the natural flavor of the main ingredient," he says. A good wine list backs up his dishes. After dinner, drinks are sipped, wine lists examined and dinner often ordered.

Talk there usually turns to fishing, of course, and occasionally to a persistent question, like how to get the cows away from the gate.

THE hotel is 253 miles from London via the motorway M4/M5. The nearest airports are in Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth. Room prices range from £21 to £28 (about \$28 to \$37) a person a day, including full English breakfast and dinner, depending on the length of stay. Most rooms have private bath or shower.

Fishing charges range from £6.50 to £11 pounds a rod a day, depending on season and type of fish. Licenses, guides, tackle hire and courses are additional, as are packed lunches.

Self-catering family flats are available, and children under 16 staying with adults are welcomed free. A baby-minding service is available.

George Gudaskas is a journalist based in Paris.

Sheep

Continued from page 7

sheep farmers, even if the shepherd isn't getting all that much out of the deal himself. If you have 300 sheep you can pay a shepherd, but once you do, you won't make any profit on your sheep. Many farmers simply won't hire shepherds anymore when they can avoid it."

It, as Demarguet suggests, the shepherd an endangered species, even in Provence?

"It could be," says Molenaert. "Yet until somebody invents the perfect fence for this region, there will be shepherds here.... It might not be a fence at all, but an electronic device implanted in each animal, emitting a frequency disagreeable to the sheep if they strayed too close to a small transmitter placed at either end of the pasture."

In a pasture not far from Le Merle, Paul Petrequin rolls a cigarette and squints as he looks over the flock that is his to take care of. Petrequin, in his late 60s, has been a shepherd since the 1930s, before anyone had ever heard of schools for shepherds. He learned his profession from his father. Petrequin remembers when the transhumance was not a day's truck ride but 21 blistering hot days of walking up, and 21 days back.

"You know," he says, "Until a few years ago, nothing in this matter had ever changed, not since the time of Abraham. Now everything is changing everywhere, and all at once."

"Putting antennae into the sheep? Worse things could happen. But I'll tell you, I hope that I won't be around to see it."

Nell Platt is a writer based in Paris.

WEEKEND

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Amsterdam, 5 July 1985



WEEKEND

SHOPPING

OUR MASTER ARTISANS HAVEN'T LOST THEIR TOUCH SINCE THE 18th CENTURY.

In a world which is losing its sense of real values, it's reassuring to know that there is a place in the heart of Paris which keeps up traditions handed down from an age when craftsmanship was an art in its own right.

At the EDITIONS PARADIS you will thus find extremely rare pieces such as fine LE TALLEC gold-gilded pedestal tables, fabulous lamps with hand-painted silk lampshades, SEVRES and HEREND pieces and bisque, SAXE and CAPO DI MONTE porcelain collections, porcelain or Bohemian crystal chandeliers... a large choice of gifts such as boxes, cases, ashtrays, vases, bowls, silverware, and hundreds of other pieces like these used to make.

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WEEKEND
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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

The Royal Tournament opens in London: A Military Spectacular

One of the most exciting military spectacles – and far more enjoyable than the annual parade of might in Moscow's Red Square – begins at London's Earls Court stadium on July 10 and continues for ten days. More than 300,000 will watch the Royal Tournament, now well into its second century of performances and displays by representatives of Britain's army, navy and air force.

What began in 1880 as 'The Grand Military Tournament and Assault-at-Arms' has become an occasion for military music, rather than martial prowess, linked with action replays of famous British victories in past battles, plus dare devil competitions between teams from the three services.

Although the occasion always leads to an annual crop of letters to newspapers complaining about the apparent celebration of violence, the most popular events among boys of all ages continue to be the mock battles, known to the organisers as the 'bang, bang, you're dead' scenes.

Vivid moments of glory come from the Royal Marines with their re-run of commando raids and cliff assaults that reproduce, with considerable realism, the scaling and destruction of Germany's coastal defences during the 1939-45 war.

Another spectacular that captured the imagination was a repeat performance of the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when the English fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson routed the French...but at Earls Court it was fought against a background of music by the

massed bands of the Marines. Two large ships of the line were reconstructed, each nearly 100 feet long and 80 feet high, yet capable of being folded away into the roof when their guns were not blazing out a challenge to the enemy.

The earliest tournaments aimed more at encouraging the finer points of skills at arms, rather than concentrating upon capturing the public's interest. There were hand to hand contests by soldiers armed with swords, lances and bayonets as well as ritual duelling and gymnastic displays.

Guaranteed to raise a cheer was an equestrian competition known as 'cleaving the Turk's head', an event whose name was later changed to 'cutting the lemon' in deference to the sensibilities of a nation which had become an ally of the British.

In 1887 the Royal Navy entered the arena for the first time and in 1907 the, still popular and exciting, field gun competition was introduced with gun teams, each of 18 men, from the naval bases

at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport competing.

Within months of the first world war ending the Royal Tournament was back in London's entertainment calendar and the Royal Air Force flew in for the first time.

By 1933, with war clouds once again looming, motor cycles and other motorised units began to appear side by side with the horse.

After the war, because the numbers who wanted tickets for performances had soared, the event was moved in 1950 to its present home at Earls Court in West London. The larger arenas meant that instead of the then King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, trotting into the arena they could enter at a gallop and go into live action to demonstrate the skills involved in firing a royal salute.

In 1955, the year of the Queen's coronation, the tournament went international with units from Commonwealth countries being invited, and in 1979 a youth band from the United States entertained the crowd.

Another glamorous event of a different kind opens in London in a few days. It is an exhibition of glorious jewellery and boutique items at the Van Cleef & Arpels shop at 159 New Bond Street. The pieces are flown to London from the Paris salon as an added attraction for the thousands in London for the American Bar Association conference. This display of sparkling brilliance fits naturally into the London scene where the emphasis is always on tradition. It will be on parade from July 10-25.

There is a different kind of tradition, this time on water, at the Royal Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, which takes place from July 4/7. The first occasion was nearly 150 years ago in 1839. Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, gave the event his patronage in 1855 and since then it has been the Henley Royal Regatta.

One competition has been continuous since the first year. This is the Grand Challenge Cup for amateur eights. The world's finest crews from all parts to try to win one of rowing's most coveted tro-

pies. But there is more to Henley than rowing.

The town itself is worth exploring, especially the historic Henley Bridge, built in 1512. Search out as well the old coaching inns. Once there were as many as 70. Don't miss the most famous, the Red Lion Hotel, which dates back to 1632. Charles I stayed there many times, and for several years it was used as a half way house to Blenheim Palace by the Dukes of Marlborough.

natural beauty'. So tents are erected and many clubs and companies hire them to entertain guests. About 20,000 are expected on the final Saturday. It is meant to be a very dignified and serious occasion. In fact, it is a lot of fun.

Getting there need not be a problem. You can either drive yourself into the delightful Oxfordshire countryside, or be chauffeur driven. Heads may turn in the direction of any woman who wears an exclusive Caroline Charles

centre of London to the regatta course, even less if you have your own apartment on the south side of Hyde Park near to the main motorway route. Hampstead at 6 Arlington Street, St James's, have what is almost certainly a bigger selection of furnished properties than any other major agency.

What to wear at Henley? For the ladies, all will be determined to look their most glamorous whatever the weather. However, it is best to be prepared for every eventuality. There is a belief in Britain that the one thing which can be guaranteed is the weather – guaranteed, that is, to be different by the hour.

Something warm even if it is finally left on the back seat of the car, is almost a necessity – even in mid-July. Take a cashmere. If you want the best selection, and the finest quality, pop into D L Lord, 41 Burlington Arcade, close to Bond Street and Piccadilly. For women they have elegance, for men, understated smartness.

Also in the Burlington Arcade are the two shops of S Fisher. At both there is a considerable concentration upon fashion and a constant updating of designs chosen by Sara, grand daughter of the founder of the business, Sam Fisher, who still helps to cut some of the exclusive silk brocade waistcoats for which the firm has long had an international reputation.

At one shop Fisher has an extensive range of hand knitted cashmere for ladies and an equally wide range of sweaters and cardigans for men in pinks ranging from 1 to 10. The colour range is as dazzling as a rainbow. At their other Arcade shop the emphasis is on men's wear including Sam Fisher's waistcoats. Prices for this glamorous male attire start at £100.

Any man with confidence enough to wear one is not likely to be upstaged by any of the women lining the tow path at Henley, even if she is wearing an exclusive dress from one of the outstanding Beauchamp Place collections such as Sava, Kanga or Pantom.

It will not take more than an hour to drive from the

dress, but the whole family will command attention if they arrive in what everyone will assume is their own Mercedes, Porsche or Lamborghini.

All can be hired from Town and Country Car Rentals, Key House, Viley High Street, West Drayton, Middlesex (01-759 4343). Or they will supply a chauffeur driven Rolls Royce or Bentley.

It will not take more than an hour to drive from the

taxi to the Regatta.

Back in town after your day

at the regatta it will be time for a dinner with a difference.

The restaurant that can be

guaranteed to provide a meal

to remember is Ken Lo's

Memories of China, 67/69

Ebury Street, which on July 4

celebrates its fifth birthday.

Kenneth Lo, who founded

the restaurant with his

delightful English wife,

Anne, is that rare mix of

Oriental gentleman, English

international tennis player,

and culinary expert extraordinary. He is recognised as

possibly the most authoritative writer on Chinese

cooking. He has written 40

books on the subject.

Born into a family of

Chinese diplomats, he was

educated in both Peking and

Cambridge, but first tasted

fame as a top class tennis

player. In 1937 he played

against Bunny Austin, then

ranked number three in the

world, and won the first set

6-2. Today, his restaurant,

Memories of China, is one of

the few restaurants that does

not concentrate on a specific

area of that vast country, but

instead offers dishes from all

the main regions including

Peking, Szechuan, Shanghai

and Canton. A 'memorable

dinner' costs £17.50 and his

mini-banquet £19.50. But you

must book.

A short distance from

Curzons is Marks Antiques at

No 49 Curzon Street where

the silver is as good as the

staff are knowledgeable. They

will assist you to choose, or

leave you to browse. They

may even offer you a cup of

tea if they are not too busy

serving the army of customers

which daily invades the shop

seeking something extra spe-

cial to take home.

If the Royal Tournament

excites and Henley captivates,

at Marks Antiques you will be

enthralled. It is part of

London.

the Variety Club, it will host two late night parties on behalf of the star, David Essex, and BBC Radio 1. A host of celebrities from stage, screen, television and radio will attend, including, it is hoped, ballet star Wayne Sleep, actresses Jane Asher and Jill Bennett and photographer extraordinary, David Bailey. The following week on July 16 a gala fashion show will be staged at the club by designers Gina Frattini, who makes clothes for several members of the British Royal Family, and David Chambers, featuring their latest collections for afternoons and evenings. Among guests it is hoped will attend are Anne Ross, Shirley Bassey, Marti Caine and Joan Collins.

A short distance from Curzons is Marks Antiques at No 49 Curzon Street where the silver is as good as the staff are knowledgeable. They will assist you to choose, or leave you to browse. They may even offer you a cup of tea if they are not too busy serving the army of customers which daily invades the shop seeking something extra special to take home.

If the Royal Tournament excites and Henley captivates, at Marks Antiques you will be enthralled. It is part of London.

Dining Out



Curus, the exclusive new club at 45 Park Lane, has burst onto the London nightlife scene with glittering style.

When the time for the regatta comes round Henley, which takes place from July 4/7. The first occasion was nearly 150 years ago in 1839. Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, gave the event his patronage in 1855 and since then it has been the Henley Royal Regatta.

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Memories of China, is one of

the few restaurants that does

not concentrate on a specific

area of that vast country, but

instead offers dishes from all

the main regions including

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

General Electric Appoints A Corporate Ombudsman

By Colin Chapman

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — General Electric Co., which admitted in May that it had overcharged the U.S. Air Force and was fined \$1.04 million and ordered to pay back \$800,000 that was falsely billed, has appointed its first corporate ombudsman.

Named to the job of keeping an eye on corporate activities and being ready to listen to anyone prepared "to blow the whistle" is John D. Peterson, presently the manager of personal accounting operations.

Mr. Peterson said he expected to spend most of his time on military-related work. "With 60,000 people involved in defense-related businesses, tens of thousands of proposals and millions of time vouchers the scope is incredible," he said.

Solomon Brothers is to expand its European operations by opening a new office in Zurich within the next few months. The office will be headed by one of the firm's managing directors, George P. Hutchinson, who is now responsible for the Tokyo office. His place as managing director, Tokyo, will be taken by Eugene R. Dattel.

Ferranti PLC has appointed Pat Wimbush as managing director of

Ferranti Industrial Electronics Ltd., its Edinburgh-based subsidiary responsible for nonmilitary business. He takes over from D.M. McCallum, who continues as chairman. Mr. Wimbush was formerly manager of the company's industrial and communication systems department.

Dunlop PLC has named Lachlan Shackleton-Fergus as general sales and marketing manager for Dunlop Military Products. He was previously the company's defense and military coordinator, and has served on European Community working parties, including the one on investment in defense industries.

Empresa Nacional del Petroleo SA, Spain's oil company, has appointed Javier de la Pesa as vice president in charge of petrochemical activities, with responsibility for coordination of associated companies. He was previously in Brussels as vice president of Phillips Petroleum Chemicals.

Westland PLC, the British helicopter manufacturer, has named Hugh Stewart as acting group chief executive. Mr. Stewart has been with Westland since 1979.

Standard Oil of Ohio has named William P. Madar vice president,

with continued responsibility for Sohio's chemicals and industrial products businesses and new duties involving corporate staff functions. This follows a decision by Sohio to eliminate about 450 corporate staff positions over the next few months. Other management changes include the appointment of Webb M. Alspaugh as vice president for human resources, Donald B. Anthony as vice president for research and development and Robert M. Messel as vice president for control.

Texaco Nigeria Ltd. has named elected Kenneth T. Hern as managing director, based in Lagos. Mr. Hern moves to West Africa from Saudi Arabia, where he was president and regional director of Texaco Saudi Inc.

Quaker Oats Co. has appointed José Rodríguez as vice president and director for Europe, moving him from his previous position as vice president for Latin America.

Rio Algom Ltd., the Toronto-based subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., has restructured Atlas Steels, Canada's main stainless and specialty steel producer, into two divisions. Allan V. Orr, Atlas Steels' vice president and general manager, has been promoted to vice president, Rio Algom, relocating to Toronto. His deputy, Guenter Fretz, will become vice president and general manager of Atlas Stainless Steels Division in Welland, Ontario.

The events, whose very rarity provoked considerable press attention, triggered an investigation that produced a 1982 parliamentary reform increasing the authority of Lloyd's management to regulate the agents and brokers who do business in its bustling Underwriting Room in the City of London, the financial district.

The scandals have also called into question Lloyd's chummy traditions in which a member's word is considered sacred, a handshake binding and full disclosure assumed. Those traditions have shaped the Lloyd's heritage of always paying off on claims — whether during the Napoleonic

U.S. Liability Litigation Cases Cause Profits at Lloyd's to Drop

(Continued from Page 11)
policies could not be found and the originating companies have since merged into others.

That was good news for Denver-based Manville, but it sent another shudder through the already reeling property-casualty insurance industry.

Court interpretations have in the past led to huge liability awards and created uncertainty for insurers, Mr. Miller said. Insurers must be able to calculate the true nature of the risks they are underwriting, he explained, and that is complicated by shifting interpretations of what constitutes liability.

"Lloyd's will insure almost anything," he said, "provided we can know what is required of us."

No one questions Lloyd's ability to withstand current adversaries within the insurance market. Lloyd's record is superb compared to that of the industry in general. And its security is rock solid, with reserves estimated at \$12 billion on top of \$5 billion of premium income.

Far more uncharacteristic is the persistent whiff of financial scandal that has tainted a handful of its 384 insurance syndicates in recent years — scandals regarding misuse of member funds.

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wars, in the wake of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake or after last year's loss of a communications satellite and the shooting down of a Korean airliner over Soviet territory.

"Very poor accounting between Lloyd's member-investors and the agents who represented them in insurance underwriting underlie the allegations of fraud," Ian Hay Davison, Lloyd's chief executive, told an American audience last year. "The fact is," Mr. Davison acknowledged, "Lloyd's ethical rules had got out of date."

Because "four or five" of those who work at Lloyd's had taken advantage of the situation to "plunder," Mr. Davison said, Parliament and Lloyd's officers have stiffened the exchange's ability to discipline its members, tightened the screen-

ing of agents and increased disclosure of their financial interests to avoid the conflicts of interest behind the string of scandals reaching back to the late 1970s.

"I can assure you that the record will be put straight publicly and nothing will be swept under the carpet," Mr. Davison told the Americans.

Nonetheless, the unthinkable has since occurred: Several hundred members of Lloyd's insurance syndicates managed by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies refused to pay their shares of a \$77.5 million claim due May 31. Lloyd's quickly extended the deadline to July 31, but it remains uncertain whether that deadline will be met.

Under Lloyd's rules, members of a syndicate are individually liable to cover losses to the full extent of

their private fortunes. Lloyd's itself — being an insurance market or society of underwriters and not a company — provides the facilities and staff for conducting business but accepts no liability for the risks insured.

The member "is responsible for his agent — if he is competent or incompetent or even a wrongdoer," he explained.

Given that only several hundred of Lloyd's 26,000 members are involved, he observed, "it's relatively a very small problem — though clearly, it's very acute for the members involved." They face personal losses of up to \$250,000.

Partly as a result of his reform efforts, Mr. Miller was tapped in 1984 to succeed Sir Peter Green on his retirement as Lloyd's chairman. Mr. Miller was named to a further one-year term this year.

Lloyd's, he said, will continue to help its members discharge their responsibilities — "short of paying for their losses."

Some Technologies Don't Mix

(Continued from Page 11)

machine busily balancing the family budget, running the burglar alarms and making coffee was an impractical, if not absurd, concept. Customers persuaded by hype to buy the machines for such purposes for the most part put them in the closet long ago along with the CB's and the 45-spin record players.

Yet more home computers are in use today than ever the most optimistic manufacturer of yore could have dreamed. These are, however, what are known as dedicated computers: one in the washing machine to control the cycles, another in the microwave oven to allow a se-

quence of preparations to be programmed, and so on.

In effect, people opted to buy several pens, one for each job to be done.

A similar fate is most likely in store for telecomputing. The telephone is certain to become far more computerized over the next decade, particularly now that the telecommunications industry seems about to settle on standards for an Integrated Services Digital Network.

The operations would permit simultaneous transmission of mixed video, voice and computer signals over a single telephone line.

CHARGEURS S.A.

In his address to the recent Annual Stockholders' Meeting, Jerome Seydoux, Chairman, noted some of the major trends in first half 1985 corporate performance.

The drop in jet fuel and bunker prices as well as in the dollar are impacting positively on the year's operations. On the other hand, the outlook is for another unprofitable year for shipping and cruise operations because of operating losses and exceptional expense.

In conclusion, he stated that all the indications point to satisfactory growth in Chargeur S.A.'s consolidated results for 1985.

Earnings*Revenue and profits in millions are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.***Japan**

	Year	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
1984	1984	1,984	1,258	1,610
1983	1983	1,257	1,123	1,113
1982	1982	1,257	1,123	1,113
1981	1981	1,257	1,123	1,113

NEC

Year	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
1984	1,984	2,237	1,214
1983	1,743	2,123	1,156
1982	1,743	2,123	1,156

West Germany**Volkswagenwerke**

1st Half	Year	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
1984	1984	1,984	1,257	1,113
1983	1983	1,257	1,123	1,113

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During drooping markets, CGR mused... "To urge readers to buy COCA COLA \$31, GENERAL ELECTRIC \$60, GENERAL MOTORS \$39, SEARS \$18, and a veritable host of undervalued equities may seem futile, for the declining DOW has triggered man's manic-depressive nature. Ignore prophets of despair, buy now..."

The rest is history. COCA COLA bubbled to \$72, G.E. crackled to \$119, (before a 2-1 split) G.M. raced past \$84, SEARS soared to \$62, and subsequently split. Once again, the "contrarian" triumphed. When the "Group" was floundering, castigated as "losers," by analysts who know, to paraphrase Oscar Wilde, "the price of everything and the value of nothing" we remained optimistic, floating prevailing opinion.

After the faded "blue chips" regained their roseate color, the "Street" leaped on the Bandwagon, chasing up-ticks to the cadence of the "Crowd," as our clients debarred, clutching "Contrarian" profits. The buy on "the bad news brigade" is perennially under-manned; the majority of mortals mock common sense, buying into strength, selling into weakness.

Our infatuation for stocks that are maligned by the media and the "Street" has been documented. Not that we are blind bulls; our researchers have compiled high marks for "shorting" bloated equities during the euphoria for absurdly-priced, "romance" issues.

When the Street was rhapsodizing over APPLE at \$56, COLECO around \$50, COMMODORE at \$56 and TANDY at \$54, we heard discordant notes, and urged readers to "short" the Quartet. APPLE tarnished to \$15, COLECO \$10, COMMODORE capsized under \$9, TANDY tremored below \$25.

It is imperative to fathom that this is a market of stocks, not a stock market, each equity has its unique dynamics or malaise. Our forthcoming report focuses upon seasoned shares that offer 50% or greater gains, with minimal risk. In addition, we highlight a low-priced, special situation, that can catapult, emulating a recently recommended, "emerging equity" that escalated 800% in less than a year.

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES. AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment", will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program designed for all senior executives in energy and related fields will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference will give the keynote address. He will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

OCTOBER 24**KEYNOTE ADDRESS:**

— Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.

COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE:

— Moderator: Herman Frassen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.

— H.F. Keplinger, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Keplinger Companies, Houston.

— Alfonso Parra, Managing Director, Petróleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.

— Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS:

— Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.

HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT:

— Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.

— Arne Johnsen, President, Statoil, Stavanger.

HOW SMALL PRODUCERS AND DOWNSTREAM OPERATORS SURVIVE IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION:

— John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.

— Epa Malinwira, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.

— Nicola Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.

— Saad O. Oudah, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

OBSERVER

Around the Newsworld

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The story of the hijacked TWA airplane brought a new group of characters into the limo of the American news business. These were captors, often pronounced by the TV people to rhyme with "cap doors."

Previously, captors never got much play in the news, and for obvious reasons: captors don't sound like very exciting people. Do you want to read about captors? No sirree. At least not when you tune in your favorite anchorman or pick up your favorite daily paper.

At these moments you want to be transported into Newsworld. In fact, there is a tacit agreement between the news business and you, the news audience, that except for a few facts necessary for survival — stock market prices, baseball scores, new tax-grab schemes being hatched by governments — Newsworld will be decidedly more entertaining than Realworld, with its dull captors.

□

This explains why Newsworld's population has such a disproportionately low percentage of ordinary, inoffensive people who never become involved in anything more exciting than their own wedding anniversary, denting their fender at the supermarket parking lot, and waking up Sunday to find somebody has put an empty beer can in their petunia beds.

In Newsworld such people rarely appear, except as incessantly abused "innocent bystanders." In this role they get run down by drunken drivers, shot while working crowded streets and murdered by mistake while vacationing in underdeveloped subtropical states. Thus they appear in Newsworld, born to die senselessly.

Once in a while, under the classic Newsworld headline "Innocent Bystander Slain," there may be a brief story hinting at innocent bystander's identity as ordinary guy. Its headline will say "Slain Man's Petunia Bed Was Neatly Kept."

□

In Newsworld, though, ordinary guys and girls are a tiny minority. The mass of the population is composed of ax killers, crazed gunmen, rogue cops, subway frauds and mad bombers. Newsworld has no room

New York Times Service

for petunia beds. Too much of its terrain is occupied by its famous pool of blood where corpses belonging to statuque blondes are constantly being found.

Obviously, Newsworld is no place for sissies, so when the TWA hijacking occurred, nobody out here in Realworld was surprised to learn that the dead had been done by hijackers, kidnappers, fanatical extremists and murderers, to cite just a few of the usual Newsworld gang who took part during the early days.

We had all met this loathsome cast many times before, so, out of long familiarity, immediately despised the lot of them. When, however, custody of the kidnapped Americans passed from the original hijackers to the Lebanese political figure Nabil Berni, the newsmen began to change the cast of the drama. Gradually one heard less and less of kidnappers, hijackers, international terrorists, fanatical extremists and murderers. Berni's political status seemed to improve the character of the crowd whose demands he was pressing and whose victims he was holding as prisoners.

□

They were just as kidnapped as they had been from the start. The original kidnappers seemed to have gone to the sidelines, but only because Berni had agreed to replace them as a surrogate kidnapper.

We are talking about language and news, and when the news people sensed that Berni's motives might be civilized and that no good would come from calling a surrogate kidnapper a kidnapper, even if he was pressing the demands of terrorists, they had to come up with a more polite word for Berni and his people.

As every street-corner propagandist nowadays knows, it's best to avoid precise language when you want to persuade people to do things your way. For this purpose you need vague, preferably misleading words that have no emotional impact. Thus the word of choice for Berni and his sides became "captors." This lent them a dull respectability that helped move the affair to a smooth conclusion. Thus does Newsworld make its instincts to help create the occasional happy ending.

New York Times Service

Brian Moore: Malibu 'Writer's Writer'

By Elizabeth Venant
Los Angeles Times Service

MALIBU, California — In the literary wilds of Southern California, where screenwriters constitute the predominant fauna, Brian Moore is a rare avis, the serious novelist.

Holed up in a beach house perched high above the Pacific, the native Irishman has crafted his books.

At the age of 64 he has achieved the distinction, unusual among American writers of recognition derived from a body of works — 13 novels published over 30 years — rather than a monumental best-seller. His catalogue of admirers includes Kingsley Amis, Joan Didion — a longtime friend — and Graham Greene, who calls Moore "my favorite living novelist."

Now "Black Robe," published this spring by E. P. Dutton, has been lauded in The New York Times Book Review, and Moore is at work on a film script of it.

But none of those weighty attributes has managed to encourage the writer.

Sitting in his breezy living room and sipping a glass of what he skewers asillars — lampooning "an iron trout" of an editor and moaning over a literary lunch during which his host did not so much as wet their whistles — "They drank fruit juice. Can you imagine?"

Yet Moore is hardly a social gadabout. "I've always felt a need to score a core of dullness in your life to write novels," he said.

He expresses distaste for literate celebrities who wreck their talents on party circuits. And he tells how, after a stint as a New York writer, he escaped 18 years ago to the "monetary territory" of Southern California. He came to do the film script for Alfred Hitchcock's "Torn Curtain," but the movie was not a success and Moore continued happily in the status of "writer's writer." He is still better known in Britain and Canada than in the United States.

On weekends, small gatherings of writers and academics find their way to Moore's redwood cabin. Once a week he drives into town to teach a creative writing course at the University of California, Los Angeles.

For three months a year he travels with his wife, Jean, to Canada, Britain and France, osmotically gathering inspiration for his books.

Over the years, Moore's inspirations have continually varied. He wrote about an alcoholic Irish spinner in his first novel, "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne," which brought him immediate literary acclaim. He portrayed the artist chained to his creations in "The Great Victorian Collection."

In "Black Robe" he recounts a "Heart of Darkness" tale of a 17th-century French Jesuit who travels into the Canadian wilderness to save Indian souls. Criticized at times for tackling subjects that do not quite work, Moore has nevertheless avoided the creative nemesis of repeating the same old stories.

As Greene has noted, "Each new book of his is unpredictable, dangerous, and amusing. He treats the novel as a tamer treat a wild beast."

Moore writes about ordinary people. "I'm more interested in failure than success," because failure forces people to examine themselves, he said.

For Moore, failure generally means a lapse of religious faith. Belief and the lack of it are a recurrent theme, one that is no more in vogue than his personal tone and leitmotif of fantasy are popular in the cool realism of contemporary American fiction.

"In America I've always been a bit of an outsider," he said, in a voice not unknown to other Irish expatriates.

Following a long tradition of ancient Irish writers, from Oscar Wilde to James Joyce and Samuel Beckett, Moore abandoned Ireland, judging it "a totally reprehensible country."

Raised in Belfast, Moore endured a stringently Catholic childhood as one of nine children of a prominent doctor. Unable to bow to religion, he left home at the first chance, joining the British army in World War II, and took with him his literary bible, Joyce's radically anti-clerical

"Ulysses."

Moore set out to write about the world. During the war he landed with the Allies in the



The novelist Brian Moore at his cottage in California.

south of France, and afterward, while working for the United Nations, he visited the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz. Yet when he sat down to write, it was his Irish past that came bubbling up, and in one guise or another he has been whacking away at his Catholic origins ever since.

But his fascination with belief and commitment has become an intellectual pursuit.

"In nearly all my novels I'm interested in the point in a person's life where whatever it is that they wanted or believed in — ambition, political or religious belief — is suddenly taken away from them, and they are forced to re-examine their lives up till then.

I like to set my books in that short period of time in which they're like a donkey with a carrot and the carrot is suddenly taken away from the donkey and he doesn't know what to do."

Moore believes that his forte is his ability to mine the female psyche. Before the feminist revolution, he said, when he was young, he said, "women were more interesting to talk to than men because they were ignored and they revealed much more of their private lives."

He is pleased that Canada's International Film Corp., which co-produced Louis Malle's "Atlantic City," is producing "Black Robe" probably in collaboration with a French film company.

Longevity has always been Moore's great interest. He pointed out that "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne" had not been out of print since it was first published in 1955. "And that cheers me up," he said.

Would he ever consider writing a potboiler, just for the sake of a little lucre?

He laughed. "I once made a bet with a friend that I could write a popular story for the Saturday Evening Post," he said. "It was turned down by the Post and a dozen other slick magazines. You have to have your heart in these things."

For better or worse, he is stuck with his métier. "I'm only happy when I'm writing," he said. "It's life for me. It's real life."

PEOPLE

Bias by Singers Charged

Denouncing "hypocritical discrimination" by some top black recording artists, the NAACP has begun a campaign to pressure Tina Turner, Michael Jackson, Lionel Richie, Diana Ross and Prince, and their record companies, into hiring more blacks. NAACP officials said these superstar in particular, in contrast with performers such as Harry Belafonte, Stevie Wonder, Lena Horne and Sammy Davis Jr., had "almost entirely white operations." Spokesmen for the singers denied discriminating against blacks; most said their clients hired the most qualified people, regardless of color. Fred Rasheed, director of the economic development program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the main target of the campaign would be the companies that distribute almost all records: Capitol Industries-EMI, CBS Records, RCA Records, MCA Records, Warner Bros. Records and Polygram Records. The NAACP said it was focusing on black artists because it had more leverage with them.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines sang a song for his wife, Imelda, on her 36th birthday and said the contrast between her youthful looks and his age probably caused the rumors that he was sick. "Imelda, you're my eternal sweetheart, inspiring me, who wrought my destiny," the president, 67, sang as Filipino officials and foreign diplomats listened.

As Bruce Springsteen's European tour reached London, and a High Court hearing began over alleged sales of pirated Springsteen T-shirts, Sir Jeremiah Hamer, the judge, was heard to murmur: "Who is he? A pop star?" Edward Braud, lawyer for Springsteen's management enterprises Inc., told *Newsweek* that Springsteen was "probably the most popular singer in the world today." Replied the judge: "Very well."

The Rotterdam Arts Council has named as recipient of its annual "Persecuted Poet" prize the Vietnamese poet Nguyen Chi Thien, who spent 23 years in prison and re-education camps and is now held in Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi. . . . The exiled South African poet Breyten Breytenbach has been named recipient of Italy's Pier Paolo Pasolini literary prize.

The Earl and Countess of Spencer, father and stepmother of Diana, Princess of Wales, have sold two Old Master paintings at Sotheby's to help pay a £2-million (\$2.6-million) bill for repairs to their home, Althorp. A picture of SS Christopher and Peter with the infant Jesus by the 15th-century Venetian artist Cima, which the countess bought in 1965 when she was married to the Earl of Dartmouth, fetched £163,000. A Madonna and Child by Jacopo Bellini was sold for £38,500.

The former automaker John Z. De Lorean has won a ruling that his property-and-custody fight with his estranged wife, Christina Thomopoulos, should take place in New Jersey. Superior Court Judge Michael R. Imbrino said the couple, both from Somerville, New Jersey, rejected arguments that the case should be handled in California.

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